

## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886.

## OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

Capital and labor are twin forces, which in harmony can rule the country, but in discord can destroy it. The harmonious union of these two forces has been too long delayed. Labor agitators are teaching that a man who by frugality becomes a capitalist is a scoundrel and robber, whose life is at the mercy of the mob and whose property is outside the protection of the law, while unwise capital is teaching that organized labor is organized communism, nothing but a combination of anarchists, led by the vagabonds and criminals from the slums of great cities, who seek to destroy homes, business, churches, benevolent and educational institutions. It is hoped the investigation now going on before the Congressional Committee at Washington will produce a better understanding between capital and labor. There is no danger to the country so long as both forces adopt as their motto—obedience to law. On Thursday last Mr. Powderly emphasized this sign upon the workmen's banner when he assured the committee that if it were found that Knights of Labor in the West had violated the laws of labor, the organization would be as ready to help punish them as it is to aid them in redressing wrongs. With the organization the laws of the land stood high above any organizations or corporations. This expression is, no doubt intended as a rebuke to the violence at Fort Worth and other places. Mr. Powderly believes in obedience to law. He knows that the strikers wronged and weakened themselves by overt acts of lawlessness. From the moment that acts of violence began may be dated a change in the popular attitude toward the strikers. No organization ever can be formed which will convince people that one man has a right to interfere by force in the concerns of another. Every time the strikers make a show of physical resistance, every time that they boarded trains, disabled engines, uncoupled cars, disarranged switches, or otherwise interfered with the right of the company to operate its road if it could, they deprived themselves of thousands of allies. The Knights of Labor—all labor associations—have the undoubted right to strike and refuse to return to work, except upon its terms. They are the owners of their own labor, and the law very properly makes them the judge of the price it should command. Like all others in all callings, they must often accept what they believe to be inadequate compensation for the service rendered; but in accepting or rejecting terms they may act individually or collectively, and they are responsible to none but themselves and their families for their decision. But in thus deciding for themselves they become law-breakers when they deny others their lawful rights. While it is like the undoubted right of any to accept the terms which others have rejected; and those who shall do so are responsible only to themselves and their families. None can hinder them except by violation of the law that gives each and every man the control of his own labor and manhood, and when lawless violence is employed to hinder any one from accepting employment, every consideration of right and justice must condemn it, and the law must punish it. Organized industry has been unjustly denied the protection of law that is freely given to capital, and the refusal is excused by the violence and lawlessness that is sometimes employed by labor to abridge the rights of fellow laborers. It has never served any good purpose in advancing the interests of industry, for lawlessness can never command either increased respect or compensation for labor. Thistle won't bear dogs and lawlessness won't bring prosperity. Don't forget the rights of others.

## SECRET SESSIONS.

The Senate is discussing the question of abolishing secret sessions. However that question may be decided now, if it be to retain secrecy the decision will not endure, for the people have become aroused upon the subject, and the general opinion is that, as a rule, secrecy is unreplicable and ought to be abolished. Frank openness in the sight of the people on the part of their representatives is what the people desire and will have. The representative, whether in the House or Senate, is not there to do his own business but the business of the people. He is not a principal, but an agent, and as an agent his proceedings must be open to those for whom he acts. To undertake to conduct a man's business, then to deny the employer a knowledge of how his own business has been conducted, is a piece of effrontery not to be endured and of which a dignified body like the American Senate ought not to be guilty. Secret sessions, which by a modest euphemism are called "executive sessions," are held when there is question of approving appointments to office by the President, or when the confirmation or rejection of proposed foreign treaties is to be considered. In the latter case matters outside as well as inside the country have to undergo discussion. Delicate details of foreign policy may be concerned. Matters that it would be offensive to foreign nations to have made the subject of open debate may have to be introduced. Also there may be confidential particulars, which, though confined to our diplomats and essential to our knowledge to the body having the fate of the treaty in its hands, could not possibly be placed before the world. In short, in treaty matters another na-

tion beside our own is concerned, and we have no right to make public what it requires to be kept secret. Here, then, is a reason for secret sessions. But in considering appointments the matter is altogether confined to our own country, and is a part of its public business, and here and therefore there is no excuse for a secrecy that is inconsistent with the delegated duties of representatives of the people. Few men with pure motives and clean hands will vote to retain secrecy in that portion of the Senate's duties that relates to confirming appointments.

## CLEVELAND AND THE LAND THIEVES.

The APPEAL recently gave an account of the immense land stealing that is going on in New Mexico, in Wyoming and other Rocky Mountain States; and elsewhere also similar outrages upon the property of the nation are committed, and wholesale scoundrels are transformed into highly respectable men of wealth by proceeding to what dignify a shipload of pirates. Pirates perform their rascality openly and take their chances. The land stealers plunder by fraud, with the instincts of the pickpocket and the sly, crawling meanness of the area sneak-thief. Our President, the telegraph informs us, with his honest opposition to wrong and in the performance of the duties he has sworn to fulfill, is about to call the attention of Congress to the shameful depredations upon the property of the American people the land thieves are guilty of, and to desire them to pass such laws as will prevent the crime and punish the criminality of these invaders of what remains of the national domain. Again will the curses of corrupt and dishonest men fall upon Mr. Cleveland because he dares to do right. How the political corruptionists, the bribe-takers, the parasites that plunder to dishonest schemers, the lovers of deceptions and tricks and frauds do hate Mr. Cleveland! How malevolent upon him fall from their lips foaming with fury! To be hated by the guilty and corrupt is a compliment that virtue has received in all ages, and in proportion as the vials of baffled scoundrels are poured on the President's head the respect and veneration of the people will be accorded him.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR DANGER.

A large proportion of our working people are busily preparing to reduce the day's work to eight hours in the course of the next month. Unexpectedly, and probably to the surprise of the workmen themselves, quite a number of manufacturing establishments have voluntarily introduced the eight-hour system. This, it appears, has set some of the keenest minds to thinking, and the result has brought dismay among those who force what those results will be; at least so it is stated. That main result is, that should the eight-hour plan prevail, as soon as trade revives there will be brisk times for labor. This improvement will lead to the exaction of higher wages. This accomplished, the unemployed labor of other lands will swarm to this. The employer will then pick and choose at his will, reduce wages, stop the eight-hour system, and laugh at the American workman. Our operatives are relying upon "protection" to keep up their wages. They are blind to the fact that it is the manufacturer's profits, not labor, that is protected. Labor has no protection. All is open free trade there. Foreign labor can come in without paying any duty at the custom-house, and in that way home labor will have its eyes opened. It is stated that many of the more astute workmen see in the eight-hour policy the very opportunity that is to free the capitalist and crush the American workman. That crushing can be done only with the workingman's aid; is the assistance the capitalist needs in the eight-hour scheme? The question requires serious and intelligent investigation.

## INATTENTION TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Every year shows more and more that the working people of America can produce beyond what the American people can consume, and that the alternative is before us of opening foreign outlets for American labor productions, or of enduring disorders such as are at present disturbing the country and damaging its commerce. We have, in a decree, followed the old Chinese policy, and are so engaged in "swapping jack-knives" with each other as to partially forget the world outside of us. As we are aware we shall reap, and before long the bitter harvest will show itself. Take the trade of Africa, for instance. That land is now thrown open to commerce, but we are paying no attention to what is exciting the activities and energies of European nations. The Germans, the French, the English and the Dutch are eagerly seeking African trade—we are doing nothing to secure a share for the United States. Our punishment is preparing, however. It turns out that the so-called Kaffir desert is a splendid and very extensive grazing ground. There the natives with their rude management are raising herds of cattle. One native named Kamahemelo alone has over 20,000 head. The English are at work in this district, which is healthy and produces fruit in profusion. They intend to raise meat in abundance for the English market, at lower prices than the ranchmen of Colorado, Texas, Montana and Wyoming can offer. India and other places are cutting into our wheat trade, and now Africa is going to wipe out our exports of cattle; a cold prospect for the American farmer, yet we go on changing jack-knives among ourselves, noticing nothing outside. A rough awakening is preparing for us.

## HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH AGAINST THE MEASURE.

Addressed by the Duke of Argyll, Mr. John Morley and Lord Spencer.

LONDON, April 21.—A conference of the Conservative Association of Great Britain will be held on May 15th to consider the home rule question and to reorganize the party. Lord Salisbury will address a meeting at St. James's Hall in the evening.

## CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham this evening, said that Mr. Parnell would not regard as permanent any settlement of the Irish question which would not enable him to sever the link between Ireland and England. No free people worthy of the name would submit to such restrictions on their representative authority as Mr. Gladstone proposed. As regards Mr. Gladstone's alteration of the land purchase bill, the amount proposed by him was only a paper estimate. It could not be doubted that at least £150,000,000 would be required. He (Chamberlain) would sooner quit politics altogether than pledge British credit for such a sum and such a purpose. Irishmen ought to be allowed to attend Westminster and vote on all matters not specially referred to at the Parliament at Dublin. He would support Mr. Gladstone all that he consistently could, if the latter attempted the modification which he (Chamberlain) suggested.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would be glad to concede Under a separate assembly. The modifications he suggested must not be left to a committee, but the government ought to give a guarantee that they would be accepted. The meeting unanimously endorsed Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

## LORD SPENCER.

speaking at Newcastle to-day, said there was two ways to treat with the Irish problem, coercion and concession. The former is a dangerous policy which will only lead to a larger battle and was terribly mangled. He would die. Little Rock, Ark., April 21.—The Gazette's Augusta special says J. J. Cook & Bro., general merchants, assigned to-day. Liabilities, \$23,000; nominal assets, \$46,000.

## NEW YORK, APRIL 21.—The condition of Mr. Charles Crocker, who was injured by the overturning of his wagon yesterday, is about the same; perhaps slightly better.

West Chester, Pa., April 21.—The latest barrel of Jesse and Jared Darling, three miles from this place, was burned to-day. Forty cows and three horses perished in the flames.

Cornwall, Ont., April 21.—The town hall, in which is situated the jail, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Two prisoners, John Craig and John Lewis, were burned to death.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 21.—By a fall of slate at the Crabtree Coal Mines, near Latrobe, Pa., miners John Wadell and Wm. Stokes were seriously injured. Stokes, it is thought, will die.

Little Rock, Ark., April 21.—The Democratic Executive Committee of the First District, at Jonesboro, to-day decided to call a Congressional convention at Jonesboro September 10th.

Troy, N. Y., April 21.—James Townsend of Corinth, Hiram Davis and a boy named Jones were drowned while attempting to cross the river at Fallville, Saratoga county, yesterday. Their boat was caught by floating logs and carried over a dam.

Pateron, N. J., April 21.—The works of the Pateron Dyeing and Finishing Company, at Riverside, a suburb of Pateron, was burned early this morning. The loss is \$60,000, almost covered by insurance. The first fire occurred at 10 o'clock.

Brunswick, Mo., April 21.—The coroner's jury charged J. B. Banning, a doctor of Salisbury, Mo., with the murder, through abortion, of Laura Sterne, the young girl whose dead body was found in the public school grounds here yesterday morning.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21.—The merchant bar mill at the Pennsylvania Steel Works was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The mill was valued at \$150,000, on which there is an insurance of \$50,000, which will cover the loss.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 21.—A special dispatch from Cheboygan, Mich., received in this city at noon to-day, announced the opening of the Straits, three steamships having entered Lake Huron on their way down, closely followed by the Chicago and Milwaukee fleets.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 21.—At Wigan's colliery this afternoon John Shanowsky and his brother, and two Hungarians, names unknown, were working a gangway, when a blast exploded prematurely, killing Shanowsky and fatally injuring his brother. The two men are seriously but not fatally injured.

New York, April 21.—The annual encampment and convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York began here to-day in the Academy of Music and Tammany Hall. The march of the veterans to the scene of the encampment was very imposing, about 30,000 men being in line. The attendance at the convention is the largest in the history of the organization in this State.

Albany, N. Y., April 21.—The bill repealing the Broadway surface railroad charter passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 100 to 16. The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill providing that the consent of a certain proportion of the property owners of the line shall be secured before the granting of a street railway franchise was passed 98 to 13. The bill to wind up the Broadway Surface Railroad corporation was passed 97 to 9.

New York, April 21.—It is understood that the grand jury was engaged to-day in hearing evidence in the Broadway railroad case, and in looking into the question of bringing indictments against the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association for conspiracy and intimidation in ordering the conductors and drivers of the street railways to stop work; also the question of punishing the persons responsible for recent and existing boycotts.

## Western Export Association.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—The Western Export Association (whisky pool) was in session here to-day, and indulged in considerable general discussion. Definite action was confined to the appointment of the following committee to formulate a plan for an early and more stable association to take the place of the present one: F. G. Guff, Walter Freiburg and W. M. Herbert, Cincinnati; J. B. Cronshaw, Adolph Woolner, C. E. Clark and Wal-

ter Barker, Peoria; Jonathan A. Bell, F. J. Hennessy and Thomas Lynch, Chicago; Peter Her, Omaha; C. Fairbank, Terre Haute. The committee at once held a meeting, and unanimously agreed to submit a report to-morrow recommending an association to be incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a capital of about \$200,000. Strict regulations to limit production are to be adopted. Membership is to be restricted to firms in the present association. The main point in the plan is that distillers who are paid by the pool to keep their establishments closed will have in the incorporation and capital of the association a tangible guarantee for their claims. Where the pool is established it is proposed to commence vigorous warfare upon all unaffiliated distillers and freeze them out of the business.

## THE LEE DISASTER.

## Estimates of the Principal Losses by the Flood.

LEE, Mass., April 21.—The estimates of the losses by the flood now obtainable are as follows: Harrison Gasfield, on paper mills and machinery, \$30,000; on finished stock, \$50,000; on material, \$20,000. John McLaughlin's machine shop, \$10,000; John Vorrems, paper-mill, \$10,000; smaller losses aggregate \$25,000. The total loss to the district is at least \$150,000. A relief committee has been formed and its members are everywhere meeting with hearty assistance. C. W. Field telegraphed to draw on him for \$1000. The bodies of five of the victims now lie in the little chapel of the village. The funeral services will occur at 2:30 o'clock p.m. to-morrow.

The correct list of the victims of the flood is as follows: A. N. White, aged forty-eight; Mrs. White, aged forty-seven; Ida May White, aged ten; Alice L. White, aged eight; Simon Dowd, Mr. T. King and Mrs. Chas. King. The bodies of Mr. Dowd and T. A. White have not yet been found.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York, April 21.—The jury in the case of Gen. Shaler have disagreed and been discharged. They stood eight to four for acquittal.

Louisville, Ky., April 21.—James H. Hudson of Buffalo, while working on the river, fell into the water and was terribly mangled. He will die.

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## THE LINE TO BIRMINGHAM.

## CAPT. GRANT IN THE FIELD PUSHING WORK.

A Thousand Men to Break Ground at Once—Other Southern Railroads.

The Memphis and Birmingham Railroad Company have bought a large tract of the Elyton Land Company for depots, shops, etc. Thirty-six thousand dollars in cash was paid. Work on the new railroad is to begin within sixty days. One thousand hands will break the earth simultaneously. The company propose to erect a large grain elevator. The transfer of property for miles raised quite a boom in lots in the neighborhood selected, \$15,000 worth having changed hands in the last week.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE APPEAL from Birmingham received last night supplements this as follows: "Capt. Grant, chief engineer for the Kansas City railroad line, here to Memphis, says he expects to make it the quickest job of railroad building ever done in the South. His calculation is to complete the road in eighteen months. He says he will put five locusting parties in the field as soon as they can be organized and will let the road to contractors as fast as it is located."

## The Georgia Midland.

The Georgia Midland has been let, except four miles at the Columbus end, and is to be given to the improved facilities for reaching Washington City. The stockholders of the Virginia Midland are the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville, and the lease of the former road by the latter is simply a consolidation of the interests of the stockholders. This will be the last of the kind known for solid trains, the distance from Atlanta to Washington being 648 miles.

## A Long Run.

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## Nearly Ready to Change.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has almost completed its preparations for changing its gauge to the standard. On Thursday, the 22d instant, the gauge of the Alabama Central division will be changed. This division lies between Selma and Meridian.

## Alabama and Florida.

A committee of citizens of Oark consisting of J. W. Dowling, M. H. Daugherty, S. D. Parker, H. B. Blackman, Wm. Garner and H. B. Simpson, was appointed at a meeting to-day to call upon the people of that vicinity to co-operate in the movement for extending the Alabama and Florida railroad.

## LABOR NOTES.

**The New York Street-Car Strike.** New York, April 21.—It is talked about among the street-car strikers again, as it was on Monday that unless a speedy agreement is reached they will stop every means of public conveyance in the city by tying up the cars and elevated roads, and even the ferry boats.

The Railroad Commission, finding that the strikers are at all times started for Albany this afternoon, leaving the road and the strikers to fight it out. Counsel for the strikers will next Monday lay before the commissioners charges against the road for violating its charter in not running cars regularly; in not reducing its fare when its earnings exceed 10 per cent. of its capital stock, etc. The Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association this afternoon issued a card to the public, denying that it is in sympathy with or resorts to violence pending strikes. There is very little probability that the Third Avenue Road company will change its position. There is nothing left for the employees to do but return to work upon as favorable terms as they can make. Already the places of many of them are filled by new men whom they cannot displace. There are many complaints made by the men who were compelled to go out on a strike because ordered to do so. They are anxious to get back to work. The probabilities are that if the orders are not issued for them to return to work to-morrow many of them will go back without orders.

As for the strikers of the several street-car companies, they are very quiet to-night. There seems to be little to support the rumor that there will be a general tie-up in the morning. None of the men have yet received orders to quit work, and the companies are all running their full complement of men, with the exception of the Third Avenue line.

Late to-night there was a rumor that the strikers had threatened to set fire to the house of Superintendent Robertson of the Third Avenue Line. At the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station it was asked that the Superintendent had learned that had been granted a special watch for his residence. The men at midnight were yet continuing a long session, about which they were extremely mysterious. It was at that hour generally believed that an extensive tie-up would be decided on. There is not a little uneasiness as to possible events of the coming day.

New York, April 22—2:30 A. M.—While the meeting of strikers is still in session it is given out that a determination had been reached to order a tie-up of all the street-car lines in the city at 4 o'clock this morning. The meeting is said to be having trouble with the representatives of the Second Avenue line, who are making a vigorous protest against work again. It is further understood that earnest negotiations are in progress, not only with the employees on the elevated roads and on all the ferry lines between this city and Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, but also with the conductors and drivers on all of the Brooklyn and Jersey City lines of cars.

## Special Deputies to Be Sworn in at Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—This evening Sheriff Hanchett decided to swear in 200 deputies and distribute them in the Lake Shore yards to-morrow. The deputies will be armed and will be instructed to afford the fullest protection in their power to the employees of the railroad company to send out trains. Gen. Oglesby left the city to-night for the State capital.

## Striking Servant Girls.

New York, April 21.—There is trouble in Tarrytown among the

## S. E. RIDGELY.

(Successor to MURRAY &amp; RIDGELY.)

## TAILOR, DRAFTER &amp; IMPORTER

No. 35 MADISON STREET.

Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsted, Cassimeres and Satings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's Wear.

250 Samples and Prices on application to those who have left measures.

servant girls. They have come to the conclusion that they are not receiving enough pay, and some time ago a united demand was made of their employers for higher wages, but in nearly every case they met with refusal. The wages paid is from \$14 to \$16 per month. Yesterday about twenty-two of the girls walked out of their respective kitchens and came to this city, leaving their mistresses to manage affairs as best they could. As the summer season is now opening, the girls think it is a good time of the year to strike.

**Big Strike at Brooklyn.** New York, April 21.—At midnight to-night 6000 employees of the sugar refineries of the Eastern District of Brooklyn struck because of non-compliance with demands for an advance in wages, presented yesterday. It is estimated that the loss of one firm on sugar now ready for shipment will be between \$50,000 and \$100,000. It is believed 4500 of the 6000 strikers are controlled by Havermyer & Eder.

**Dispatches Received at Missouri Pacific Headquarters.** New York, April 21.—The following dispatch was received at the office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company to-day from Parsons, Kas.: "The locomotive firemen held an immense meeting here last night. Not one word was spoken in favor of or in opposition to the strike, but endorsing the action of the men who ordered it. The firemen have conducted themselves in a manner to command our admiration."

The following dispatch was received later: St. Louis, April 21, 1886. Manager Tausig reports that he has now caught up with all the accumulations in the yards; 750 cars moved across the bridge yesterday.

## The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

PARSONS, KAS., April 21.—At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held here last night a committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the strike, and if after investigation they are found to have been discharged without sufficient cause, the committee will ask for their reinstatement. The lodge officers reviewed the recent strike and pronounced it unjustifiable.

**The Baltimore Strike Drawing to a Close.** BALTIMORE, April 21.—The strike of the street-car drivers appears to be reaching a close. The Central Union line has arranged with the old drivers to go to work at the reduced pay until the 1st of May, when their demand will be granted. One of the Frick lines had fourteen cars running to-day, all new drivers, and more will be added to-morrow. The Central line has five or six cars running, and the officers of the company state they will add several more to-morrow. The drivers are becoming dissatisfied with idleness, and they want money. It is expected that the strike will close with the end of the present week.

## The Iron and Steel Workers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21.—The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers in this city are discussing what will be the demands of their association when the new scale is presented to the iron manufacturers on the 1st of July next. On Saturday evening meetings will be held by numerous lodges in this city to elect delegates to the National Convention. In regard to the probable demands of the workmen this year a member of the association said to-day that a majority of the men are asking for \$5.50 per ton for puddling on the 24 cent car basis. A few, however, strongly advocated \$6 per ton, but he was inclined to think the \$5.50 scale would be adopted. This will be an advance of 50 cents per ton on the present scale. In the other departments the advance asked for will be in the same proportion.

## Refused a Warrant on Gov. Oglesby's Request.

St. Louis, Mo., April 21.—Lieut. Gov. Morehouse, who is acting as Governor during Gov. Marmaduke's absence in New York, refused to-day to issue a warrant on Gov. Oglesby's requisition, for the deputy sheriffs who fired on the mob in East St. Louis two weeks ago, and who are now confined in this city. They will be held here until the charges against them for killing the man Thompson on the bridge the same day they fired on the mob are disposed of.

## Funeral of the Bishop of Madrid.

MADRID, April 21.—The remains of the Bishop of Madrid, who was shot by a priest on Sunday last, were buried to-day in the center of the cathedral. The body was dressed in the Bishop's robes and lay in an open coffin, which was borne from the Episcopal residence to the cathedral by a canopy, preceded by 300 priests and followed by the Papal Nuncio, the Cabinet Ministers, corporation authorities and other prominent persons. The procession was witnessed by immense crowds.

## That's What's the Matter.

The best physicians of Memphis say that a great many persons are afflicted with a morbid condition of the liver, and yet do not know what is the matter with them, from the fact that the sluggish action of this gland is not attended with any local pain or soreness. The distinguishing characteristic of a Torpid condition of the Liver is usually to be found in the sallowness of the complexion, which clearly shows that the biliary matter has not been properly secreted from the circulation, and absorbed by the various tissues; thus showing itself by the yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes; more or less poisoning the whole system. This complaint is usually attended with great depression of spirits, "the blues," inactivity, drowsiness, sick headache, costiveness and indigestion.

## Liver Invigorator.

The direct action of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in treating all abnormal conditions of the Liver.

No. 3107, R.D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—The State of Tennessee vs. Mary A. Brown et al.

It appearing from bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, John H. Hildreth, or Hildreth, is a resident of the State of Louisiana; that Wm. F. Hildreth is a resident of Mississippi; that D. M. Pollock is a resident of Georgia; that Warren Turner is a resident of Mississippi; that W. J. Phillips is a resident of Mississippi; and that Mrs. A. T. Gossard and Wm. A. Hildreth are non-residents of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they all make their appearance here at the Chancery Court of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1886, a default being made, the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of the order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This day of March, 1886.

S. J. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.

John Johnson, Sol. Gen. & C. M. H. Hildreth.

## Non-Resident Notice.